

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 5/11/93

CLASSIFIED BY: ~~BBT/E~~

REASON: 1.5 (S)

DECLASSIFY ON: X1

380202 4-24-97

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTN: INTD, CI-2E UNIT)

FROM : SAC, WMFO (65X-WF-186166) (P) (CI-4)

SUBJECT : POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
 INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL, AT THE
 DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY, WDC;
 ESP-X
 OO:WMFO

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" IN ITS
~~ENTIRETY.~~

[REDACTED] (S)^{b1}

Reference WMFO teletype dated 4/30/93 to the Bureau and San Francisco.

Per referenced teletype enclosed for the Bureau and San Francisco are copies of xeroxed documents provided by the interviewee, [REDACTED] of the Defense Nuclear Agency.

CLASSIFIED BY: 7259
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
 2-San Francisco (Enc. 1) (PALO ALTO RA)
 2-WMFO (Enc. 1)

WEA:jlm
 (6)

b7C

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number) (Time)

Per _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

1-4216

RECEIVED
AT 11:40

MAY 12 10 36 PM '93

~~LEADS~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-97 BY 8038 D/E
380202



65 x 105 186/166 1
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TELETYPE UNIT
30 APR 93 17 13
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

Dep. Dir.	
ADD Adm.	
ADD Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Info. Mgmt.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Cong. Affs. Off.	
Off. of EOP	
Off. Liaison & Int. Affs.	
Off. of Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Office	

0159 MRI 00975

PP RUCNFB FBISF

DE FBIWMFO #0016 1201444

ZNY SSSSS

P 301442Z APR 93

FM FBI WMFO (65X-WF-186166) (CI-4) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI SAN FRANCISCO/PRIORITY/

BT

~~SECRET~~

CITE: //3920//

PASS: PALD ALTD RESIDENT AGENCY.

CLASSIFIED BY: SP3 BTJ/TG
REASON: 1.5 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: X1
380202 4-24-97

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL, AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR
AGENCY, WDC; ESP-X; OO:WMFO.

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" IN ITS
ENTIRETY.

[REDACTED]

(S) b1

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

CHECK INDICES REGARDING ANY INFORMATION FOR CHUCK HANSEN,

2-Rm 4226

1D

~~SECRET~~

Request
5/

[REDACTED]

b7C

PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0016 ~~SECRET~~

1086 SO. BERNARDO AVENUE, SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA.

BY WAY OF BACKGROUND, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] VIRGINIA CONTACTED A WMFO AGENT [REDACTED]

REGARDING A MATTER HE THOUGHT MIGHT BE OF INTEREST TO THE FBI.

IN SHORT, [REDACTED] BELIEVED THAT ONE, CHUCK HANSEN, AND

POSSIBLY OTHER INDIVIDUALS WERE RECEIVING CLASSIFIED

INFORMATION [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

ON THURSDAY, [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED AT THE
NORTHERN VIRGINIA OFFICE OF WMFO.

AT THE OUTSET, [REDACTED] WAS ASKED TO EXPLAIN THE FUNCTION
AND DUTIES OF THE DNA. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE AGENCY'S
[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE DE FBIWMFO 0016 ~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] CONTINUED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

AT THIS TIME, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ONE, CHUCK HANSEN, 1086 SO. BERNARDO AVENUE, SUNNYVALE,
CALIFORNIA. [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

PAGE FOUR DE FBIWMFO 0016 ~~SECRET~~

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] HANSEN

[REDACTED] REGARDING HANSEN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HANSEN [REDACTED]

INASMUCH AS THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] THAT HANSEN'S

[REDACTED] HANSEN'S [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b7C

b7D

PAGE FIVE DE FBIWMFO 0016 ~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
IN THE END, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HANSEN, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FINALLY, [REDACTED]

HANSEN [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HANSEN [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] WMFO WILL SEND FBIHQ AND SAN FRANCISCO COPIES OF

THE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO AT SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA

1) CHECK INDICES, FILES AND CONDUCT LOGICAL
INVESTIGATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO FURTHER IDENTIFY HANSEN.

2) DO NOT CONTACT OR INTERVIEW HANSEN AT THIS TIME //
REGARDING THE ABOVE.

~~SECRET~~

PAGE SIX DE FBIWMFO 0016 ~~SECRET~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY: 7259; DECLASSIFY ON: OADR.~~

BT

#0016

NNNN

~~SECRET~~

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

~~SECRET~~

Date 6/18/93

CLASSIFIED BY: 20380/1/13

REASON: 1.5 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: X 1

380202 424-97

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTN: INTD, CI-2E UNIT)

FROM : SAC, WMFO (65X-WF-186166) (CI-4) (P)

SUBJECT : POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
 INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL, AT THE
 DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY, WDC;
 ESP-X
 OO:WMFO

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" IN ITS
~~ENTIRETY.~~

[Redacted] (S) b1 CHM/g

Reference WMFO teletype to the Bureau and San Francisco dated 6/17/93.

Per referenced teletype enclosed for the Bureau and San Francisco (Palo Alto RA) are [Redacted] provided to the case agent by Defense Nuclear Agency [Redacted]

b7C

b7D

CLASSIFIED BY: 7259
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

- (2) Bureau (Enc. 1)
 2-San Francisco (Enc. 1) (Palo Alto RA)
 2-WMFO (Enc. 1)

WEA:jlm
 (6)

65X-WF-186166-3

~~SECRET~~

429/6

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

RECEIVED
AT FBIHQ
JUN 22 2 13 PM '93

~~000~~

~~1300~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-97 BY 2038TUE
380202



ENCLOSURE

U5X-INT-1046000

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

441

19 JUN 93 02 45Z

0015 MRI 00094

PP RUCNFB FBISF

DE FRIMF7 #0010 1700107

ZNY SSSSS

P 190106Z JUN 93

FM FBI WMFO (65X-WF-186166) (CT-4) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI SAN FRANCISCO (PALO ALTO RA)/PRIORITY/

BT

~~SECRET~~

CITE: //3920//

PASS: INTO, CI-1C UNIT.

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL, AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR
AGENCY, WDC; ESP-X; OO:WMFO.

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" IN ITS

~~ENTIRETY.~~

65X-WF-186166-4

[REDACTED]

(S) b1

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

PER FCIM 45-5.1, BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED FOR

Exec. Dir.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Insp.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Off. of Int. Affs.	
Off. of EEO	
Off. of Liaison & Int. Affs.	
Off. of Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Office	

1-4216

~~SECRET~~

40e
5/ [REDACTED]

b7C

b7C

b7D

PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0010 ~~SECRET~~
INTERVIEW BY PALO ALTO RA OF CHUCK HANSEN.

REFERENCE WMFO AIRTEL AND ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU AND
SAN FRANCISCO (PALO ALTO RA) DATED 5/11/93 AND WMFO TELETYPE
TO THE BUREAU AND SAN FRANCISCO DATED 4/30/93.

ENCLOSED UNDER SEPARATE COVER FOR THE BUREAU AND SAN
FRANCISCO ARE [REDACTED] FURNISHED TO WMFO BY
DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CHUCK HANSEN.

b7C

b7D

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7TH, THE CASE AGENT INTERVIEWED DNA

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THIS INTERVIEW WAS
SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED BY DNA.

AT THE OUTSET, THE CASE AGENT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHUCK HANSEN. DNA

b7C

b7D

HANSEN'S FOIA REQUESTS INASMUCH AS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DNA [REDACTED]

ATTEMPTING TO [REDACTED]

HANSEN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HANSEN WAS DISCOUNTERED INASMUCH AS SOME OF THE
DOCUMENTS REQUESTED BY HANSEN [REDACTED]

b7D

b7C

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE DE FBIWMFO 0010 ~~SECRET~~

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] DNA

OPINED THAT HANSEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
DNA.

FURTHER, DNA ADVISED THAT MANY OF THE DOCUMENTS REQUESTED
BY HANSEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
WHEN QUERIED, DNA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HANSEN. ALSO, DNA COULD ONLY SPECULATE AS TO

HANSEN'S [REDACTED]

DNA OR

THE [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]
ACCORDINGLY, WMFO REQUESTS FBIHQ AUTHORITY FOR PAID ALTO
RA TO INTERVIEW HANSEN SUCH THAT THIS MATTER MAY BE BROUGHT TO
A LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

~~CLASSIFIED BY: 7250; DECLASSIFY ON: OADR.~~

BT

#0010

NNNN

~~SECRET~~

TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

DATE: 6/25/93

FROM: Director, FBI

TO: SAC, Washington Metropolitan Field {65X-WF-186166} {P}
SAC, San Francisco

POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF
CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL
AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY, WDC;
ESP-X;
OO: WMFO

CLASSIFIED BY: 8038TJ/TS
REASON: 1.5 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: X1
380202 4-24-97

This entire communication is classified ~~SECRET~~.

Re WMFO teletype to the Bureau, dated 6/19/93.

Re teletype requested authority for San Francisco (Palo Alto RA) to interview Chuck Hansen. In view of the investigation conducted to date by WMFO and San Francisco, FBIHQ authority is granted to interview Chuck Hansen to resolve this matter.

The interview is to be conducted according to FCIM 65-5.1 guidelines, and recorded on an FD-302 in the event this matter warrants possible prosecution.

Note:

Instant is in reference to WMFO's request to interview captioned subject.

1 -

b7C

JS:js (6)

MAILED 22
JUN 25 1993

Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Info. Mgnt. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Cong. Affs. Off. _____
Off. of EEO _____
Off. Liaison & _____
Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public Affs. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

Classified by G-3
Declassify on OADR
~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☒

1-4264

51 4434

~~SECRET~~

JUN 24 6 04 PM '93

REC'D MAIL ROOM
FBI

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

File copy 35

Routing Slip

0-7 (Rev 10-9-84) (Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

TO: Legat,

<input type="checkbox"/> Albany	<input type="checkbox"/> Houston	<input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City	<input type="checkbox"/> Bangkok
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/> Omaha	<input type="checkbox"/> Bern
<input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage	<input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia	<input type="checkbox"/> Bogota
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta	<input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City	<input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonn
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore	<input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville	<input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridgetown
<input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham	<input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas	<input type="checkbox"/> Portland	<input type="checkbox"/> Brussels
<input type="checkbox"/> Boston	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock	<input type="checkbox"/> Richmond	<input type="checkbox"/> Canberra
<input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles	<input type="checkbox"/> Sacramento	<input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong
<input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisville	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis	<input type="checkbox"/> London
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City	<input type="checkbox"/> Manila
<input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati	<input type="checkbox"/> Miami	<input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio	<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico City
<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee	<input type="checkbox"/> San Diego	<input type="checkbox"/> Montevideo
<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> San Francisco	<input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa
<input type="checkbox"/> Dallas	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile	<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan	<input type="checkbox"/> Panama City
<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> Newark	<input type="checkbox"/> Seattle	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris
<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit	<input type="checkbox"/> New Haven	<input type="checkbox"/> Springfield	<input type="checkbox"/> Rome
<input type="checkbox"/> El Paso	<input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans	<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa	<input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo
<input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu	<input type="checkbox"/> New York City	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Washington Metropolitan Field	
<input type="checkbox"/> Houston	<input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantico	
<input type="checkbox"/> ASAC, Brooklyn-Queens (MRA)			

Date 5/5/93

RE: POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE ^①
OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL,
AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY, WDC;
ESP-X;
OO: WF

xFor information ☐ Retention ☐ For appropriate ☐ Surep, by _____
☐ optional ☐ action

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future
report, ☐ conceal all sources ☐ paraphrase contents

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____
dated _____.

Remarks:

Contents hereof are all ~~SECRET~~.

65X-WF-186166-4

b1

Re WMFO teletype to the Bureau, dated 4/30/93.

Enclosed for WMFO and San Francisco is a copy of an
airtel from FBIHQ to Los Angeles and Albuquerque, dated 4/1/93,
which provides the results of an indices search for Chuck Hansen
of Sunnyvale, California.

Enc.

Bufile

Urfile 65X-WF-186166

1-4216

b7C

4ac
5-

TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

DATE: 4/1/93

FROM: Director, FBI

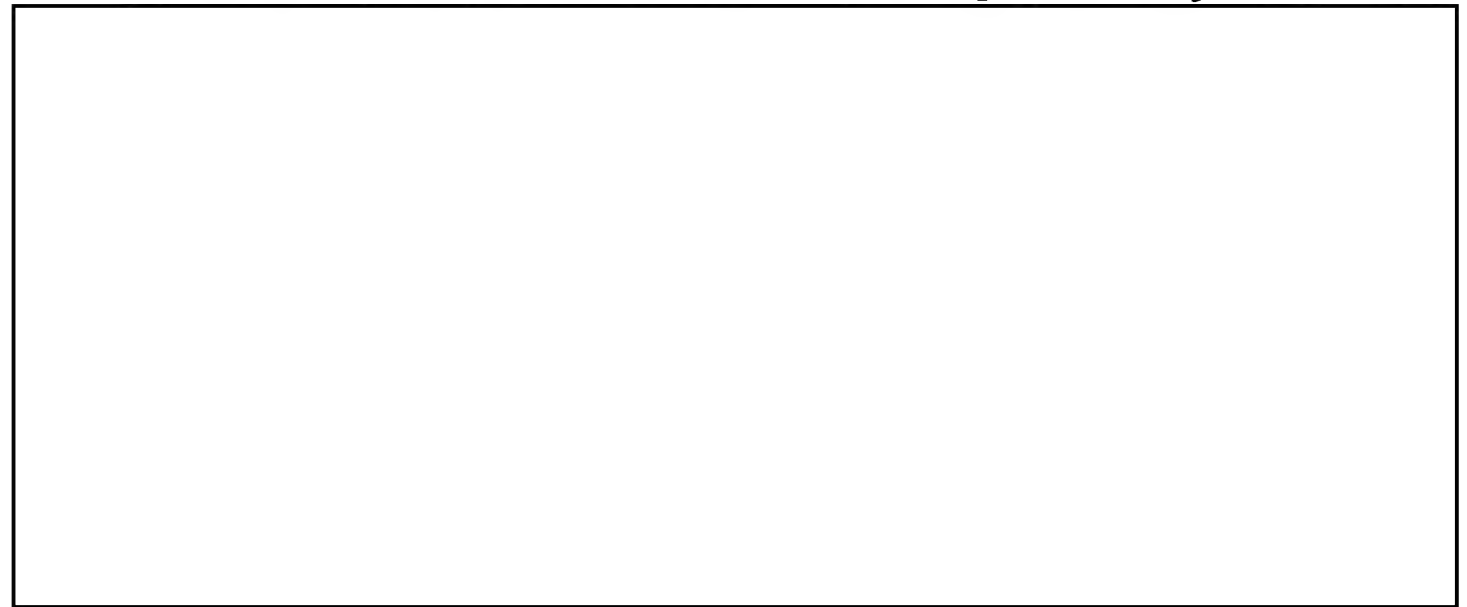
TO: SAC, Los Angeles
SAC, Albuquerque

CHUCK HANSEN
ESP-X
INFORMATION CONCERNING

This communication is classified ~~SECRET~~ in its entirety.

Re Albuquerque airtel to the Bureau, dated March 4, 1993.

For your information, a search of FBIHQ indices was conducted on captioned subject. FBIHQ indices contain the following information that is identical to captioned subject.



Referral/Direct

JS:js (5)

Classified by G-3
Declassify on OADR
~~SECRET~~

Chuck Hansen

~~SECRET~~

FBIHQ files indicated that a Peninsula Times Tribune article dated December 11, 1980, mentioned that Charles Hansen was a Mountain View, California, computer programmer, who used public information entirely to compile hydrogen bomb descriptions..

Chuck Hansen submitted a FOIPA request to the FBI in 1988. He was interested in obtaining a copy of the "KGB and the Library Target, 1962-Present," as mentioned in an Associated Press wire service story printed in the San Francisco Chronicle, dated May 18, 1988.

Bureau files also indicated that Chuck Hansen submitted a FOIPA request in 1988, to obtain any records pertaining to himself from 1947-1988.

Note:

Instant forwards Los Angeles the results of a Bureau indices search for captioned subject.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REC'D
TELETYPE UNIT
30 JUN 93 10 28
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dep. Dir.	
ADD Adm.	
ADD Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Off. Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Off. of the Inspector General	

0425 MRI 01310

PP RUCNFB FBIWMFO

DE FBISF #0010 1802219

ZNY SSSSS

P 292157Z JUN 93

FM FBI SAN FRANCISCO (65X-WF-186166) (P) (PARA)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI WMFO/PRIORITY/

BT

~~SECRET~~

SECTION ONE OF TWO SECTIONS

CITE: //3790//

b7C

PASS: WMFO CI-4, SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ETAL, AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR
AGENCY, WDC; ESP-X; OO: WMFO.

THIS ENTIRE COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~".

[REDACTED] (S) b1

RE WMFO TT DATED 4/30/93; BUREAU ROUTING SLIP DATED
5/5/93 WITH ATTACHED BUREAU AIRTEL DATED 4/1/93 CAPTIONED

65X-WF-186166-6

b7C

~~SECRET~~

5/1 [REDACTED]

1-4216

PAGE TWO DE FBISF 0010 ~~SECRET~~

"CHUCK HANSEN"; WMFO AIRTEL DATED 5/11/93; ALBUQUERQUE AIRTELS DATED 3/4/93 AND 4/21/93 CAPTIONED "CHUCK HANSEN".

RE WMFO TT SET FORTH TO SF TO CHECK INDICES, FILES AND CONDUCT OTHER LOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO FURTHER IDENTIFY CAPTIONED SUBJECT CHUCK HANSEN RESIDING AT 1086 SOUTH BERNARDG AVE., SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA. WMFO REQUESTED NO DIRECT CONTACT OR INTERVIEW OF HANSEN AT THIS TIME.

RE BUREAU ROUTING SLIP DATED 5/5/93 WITH ATTACHED BUREAU AIRTEL DATED 4/1/93 PROVIDED RESULTS OF FBIHQ INDICES SEARCH OF CHUCK HANSEN. RESULTS OF THESE INDICES CHECKS INDICATED THE INDIVIDUAL TO BE CHARLES ROBERT HANSEN, DOB 5/5/47, POB KANSAS, SSAN ^{b2} [REDACTED] SECRET CLEARANCE GRANTED 4/4/78, EMPLOYER FORD AEROSPACE COMPANY, PALO ALTO, CA.

A REVIEW OF SF INDICES AND FILES REVEALED THAT HANSEN FILED A FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST ON 5/4/88 UNDER SF FILE 190-1750. THE REQUEST WAS SUBMITTED ON STATIONARY LISTING THE NAME OF CHUCK HANSEN, AVIATION HISTORIAN AND CONSULTANT, 1086 SOUTH BERNARDG AVE., SUNNYVALE, CA. 94087. HANSEN PROVIDED BACKGROUND INFORMATION INDICATING HIS NAME TO BE CHARLES ROBERT HANSEN, AKA CHUCK HANSEN, BORN 5/13/47 IN SALINA, SALINE COUNTY, KANSAS WITH A SSAN OF ^{b2} [REDACTED] HANSEN ALSO

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE DE FBISF 0010 ~~SECRET~~

PROVIDED TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF [REDACTED] ^{b7C} AND [REDACTED]

THE BUREAU AND WMFO SHOULD NOTE THE DISCREPANCIES IN DOB AND SSAN AS SHOWN IN REFERENCED BUREAU COMMUNICATION. CORRECT INFORMATION SHOULD INDICATE A DOB OF 5/13/47 AND SSAN OF [REDACTED] ^{b2}

[REDACTED] IN THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST, HANSEN SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AREAS OF HIS ACTIVITIES BETWEEN 1979 AND 1983 RELATING TO THE FEDERAL CIVIL LAWSUIT AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE MAGAZINE (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF, VS THE PROGRESSIVE INCORPORATED; [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED] DEFENDANTS, CIVIL ACTION, 79-C-98, FILED MARCH, 1979 IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN). HANSEN ALSO IDENTIFIED CIVIL CASE 79-C-2681-RHS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF VS INDEPENDENT BERKELEY STUDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.; [REDACTED] AND

[REDACTED] DEFENDANTS, FILED IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER, 1979. ^{b7C}

SF RESPONDED TO HANSEN'S FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST ON 7/5/88 INDICATING THAT NO RECORDS WERE LOCATED THAT WERE RESPONSIVE TO HIS REQUEST. FBIHQ FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS RESPONDED TO HANSEN'S REQUEST ON 3/22/89

~~SECRET~~

PAGE FOUR DE FBISF 0010 ~~S E C R E T~~

INDICATING THAT A SEARCH HAD LOCATED THREE DOCUMENTS
RESPONSIVE TO HIS REQUEST. THESE DOCUMENTS ORIGINATED WITH
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE BUREAU REFERRED HIS REQUEST
TO THOSE AGENCIES FOR DIRECT RESPONSE.

ON 6/2/93, RECORDS OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR
VEHICLES, REVEALED THAT CALIFORNIA DRIVER'S LICENSE N2600355
IS ISSUED TO CHARLES ROBERT HANSEN BORN 5/13/47 AND CURRENTLY
RESIDES AT 1086 SOUTH BERNARDO AVE., SUNNYVALE, CA. 94087.
HANSEN IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, 5'11" TALL WEIGHING 190
POUNDS WITH BLONDE HAIR AND BLUE EYES. HANSEN MUST WEAR
CORRECTIVE LENSES WHILE DRIVING.

PHYSICAL OBSERVATION AT THE ADDRESS 1086 SOUTH BERNARDO
AVE., SUNNYVALE, CA., DETERMINED THAT TO BE A SINGLE FAMILY
RESIDENCE. VEHICLES OBSERVED PARKED AT THE RESIDENCE INCLUDE
A [] TOYOTA PICKUP BEARING CALIFORNIA LICENSE [] AND A
[] VOLKSWAGEN BEARING CALIFORNIA LICENSE [] BOTH
VEHICLES WERE DETERMINED TO BE REGISTERED TO CHARLES ROBERT
HANSEN OR [] AT THAT ADDRESS.

b7C

RECORDS OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
INDICATED THAT CALIFORNIA LICENSE [] IS ISSUED TO

b7C

[] BORN [] RESIDING AT []

~~SECRET~~

PAGE FIVE DE FBISF 0010 ~~SECRET~~

b7C

[REDACTED] CA. SHE HAS ALSO BEEN KNOWN TO USE
THE NAME [REDACTED] SHE IS DESCRIBED AS [REDACTED]
FEMALE, [REDACTED] TALL, WEIGHING [REDACTED] POUNDS WITH [REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED]

b7C

FURTHER REVIEW OF THE FILES CONCERNING THE TELEPHONE
NUMBERS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED BY HANSEN DETERMINED THAT
TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] IS HANSEN'S RESIDENTIAL PHONE
NUMBER AT 1086 SOUTH BERNARDO AVE., SUNNYVALE, CA. TELEPHONE
[REDACTED] WAS DETERMINED TO BE A NUMBER SUBSCRIBED TO BY
LITTON APPLIED TECHNOLOGY LOCATED AT 4747 HELLYER AVE., SAN
JOSE, CA. LITTON APPLIED TECHNOLOGY IS A U.S. GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTOR AND DOD CLEARED FACILITY.

b7C

ON 6/21/93, [REDACTED] LITTON
APPLIED TECHNOLOGY, ADVISED THAT CHARLES ROBERT HANSEN WAS
PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED AT THAT COMPANY. RECORDS INDICATE THAT
HANSEN WAS HIRED ON 8/24/87 AND HELD THE POSITION OF SENIOR
QUALITY ASSURANCE ENGINEER IN THE SOFTWARE DIVISION. HANSEN
HELD A SECRET LEVEL DOD SECURITY CLEARANCE WHICH WAS GRANTED
BY THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SECURITY CLEARANCE OFFICE ON
1/29/88. HANSEN TERMINATED HIS EMPLOYMENT AT APPLIED

b7C

~~SECRET~~

PAGE SIX DE FBISF 0010 ~~SECRET~~

TECHNOLOGY ON 5/5.89 AND TRANSFERRED TO LITTON COMPUTER SERVICES LOCATED AT THE SAME ADDRESS, 4747 HELLYER AVE., SAN JOSE, CA. HANSEN'S SECURITY CLEARANCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LITTON COMPUTER SERVICES. HANSEN THEN TERMINATED HIS EMPLOYMENT AT LITTON COMPUTER SERVICES ON 11/8/91 AT WHICH TIME HIS SECURITY CLEARANCE WAS TERMINATED. [REDACTED] COULD PROVIDE NO INFORMATION CONCERNING HANSEN'S EMPLOYMENT. b7C FOLLOWING THAT DATE.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HANSEN'S SECURITY FILE INDICATED SEVERAL PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENTS INCLUDING FORD AEROSPACE (NOW LORAL AEROSPACE) AND ESL, INC., A SUBSIDIARY OF TRW. BOTH COMPANIES ARE U.S. DEFENSE CONTRACTORS AND CLEARED FACILITIES. THE SECURITY FILE ALSO INDICATED THAT HANSEN WAS A MEMBER OF NUMEROUS ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU) AND A VARIETY OF INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

ON 6/21/93, [REDACTED] DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE, SANTA CLARA, CA., ADVISED THAT THE COMPUTERIZED RECORDS OF BT #0010

NNNN

~~SECRET~~

0001 MRI 00011

PP RUCNFB FBIWMFO

DE FBISF #0001 1810012

ZNY SSSSS

P 300010Z JUN 93

FM FBI SAN FRANCISCO (65X-WF-186166) (P) (PARA)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI WMFO/PRIORITY/

BT

~~SECRET~~

SECTION TWO OF TWO SECTIONS

CITE: //3790//

b7C

PASS: WMFO CI-4, SA

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ETAL, AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR
AGENCY, WDC; ESP-X; OO: WMFO.

TEXT CONTINUES:

SECURITY CLEARANCES INDICATED THAT CHARLES ROBERT HANSEN WAS
GRANTED A DOD SECRET LEVEL SECURITY CLEARANCE IN SEPTEMBER,
1985 WHILE EMPLOYED AT ESL, INC., A DIVISION OF TRW. THAT

DECLASSIFIED BY 38BTJ/TS

ON 4-24-97

380202

PAGE TWO DE FBISF 0001 ~~SECRET~~

CLEARANCE WAS TERMINATED IN JULY, 1986. HANSEN WAS AGAIN GRANTED A CLEARANCE DURING JANUARY, 1988 WHILE EMPLOYED AT LITTON APPLIED TECHNOLOGY IN SAN JOSE, CA. RECORDS INDICATED THAT THE CLEARANCE WAS TERMINATED OR TRANSFERRED TO LITTON COMPUTER SERVICES DURING MAY, 1989 AND WAS VALID UNTIL IT WAS TERMINATED IN NOVEMBER, 1991. RECORDS CURRENTLY REFLECT THAT HANSEN HAS NOT HELD A DOD SECURITY CLEARANCE SINCE NOVEMBER, 1991. HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING HANSEN'S CURRENT EMPLOYMENT.

SF WILL ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE HANSEN'S CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND WILL ALSO OBTAIN DETAILED BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENTS AND SUBMIT TO THE BUREAU AND WMFG UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

~~C/G-3;DCL/DAOR.~~

BT

#0001

NNNN

~~SECRET~~ (2)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

19 AUG 93 01 33z

0414 MRI 01864

RR RUCNFB FBISF

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

DE FBIWMFO #0053 2302351

ZNY SSSSS

R 182349Z AUG 93

FM FBI WMFO (65X-WF-186166) (P) (CT-4)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI SAN FRANCISCO/ROUTINE/

BT

~~SECRET~~

CITE: //3920//

PASS: FBIHQ, INTD, CI-1C, SSA

SF, PALO ALTO RA.

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL, AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR
AGENCY, WDC; ESP-X; (OO:WMFO).

ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION
CONTAINED IN THIS COMMUNICATION ARE CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" UNLESS
OTHERWISE NOTED.

(S) b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

Dep. Dir.	
ADD. Dir.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell. Mgmt.	
Insp.	
Int. Affs.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Training	
Cong. & Public Affs.	
Off. of EEO	
Off. of Liaison & Int. Affs.	
Off. of Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Office	

CLASSIFIED BY: 9936T076
REASON: 1.5 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: X1
380202 424-97

PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0053 S ~~E C R E T~~

~~SECRET~~

RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL TO THE BUREAU AND WMFO DATED 8/9/93.

REFERENCED SAN FRANCISCO TEL ADVISED THAT CHUCK HANSEN WAS CONTACTED AT HIS RESIDENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF AN INTERVIEW. AFTER INITIALLY AGREEING TO THE SAME AT HIS ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, HANSEN SUBSEQUENTLY CANCELED THIS INTERVIEW. THEREAFTER, HANSEN REQUESTED THAT ALL QUESTIONS BE PUT IN WRITING OR THAT THE FBI SHOULD CONTACT HIS ATTORNEY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC), [REDACTED] AT TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ON 8/10/93, AN ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE LOCAL AND STATE SECTION OF THE SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS ENTITLED "NUCLEAR HISTORIAN RUFFLES THE FBI." THE OPENING PARAGRAPH STATED THAT "THE FBI IS MAKING AN INQUIRY INTO THE RESEARCH OF A SOMETIMES CONTROVERSIAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS HISTORIAN FROM SUNNYVALE - AN INQUIRY THE HISTORIAN DESCRIBES AS AN ATTEMPT AT INTIMIDATION."

b7C

ON 8/11/93, THE CASE AGENT WAS IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DEFENSE NUCLEAR
AGENCY (DNA), [REDACTED] VIRGINIA WAS
CONTACTED AND BRIEFED REGARDING THIS MATTER. [REDACTED] NOTED
THAT HANSEN HAD CONTACTED A FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OFFICER AT

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE DE FBIWMFO 0053 ~~SECRET~~

b7C

b7D

DNA RELATIVE TO HIS CONTACT BY THE FBI.

b7C

b7D

ON 8/12/93, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HANSEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (SEE BELOW).

ON 8/16/93, THE CASE AGENT WAS IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE DESIGNATED WDC ATTORNEY FOR HANSEN. [REDACTED]

b7C

ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY HANSEN BUT WAS UNAWARE OF THE PARTICULARS AND SPECIFICS OF THE FBI INQUIRY. FURTHER,

[REDACTED] WANTED TO KNOW IF THERE WERE ANY "CRIMINAL

IMPLICATIONS" TO THIS MATTER. THE CASE AGENT ADVISED THAT THERE COULD BE CRIMINAL IMPLICATIONS INASMUCH AS THE GENESIS OF THIS MATTER CONCERNED ALLEGED UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE AND/OR POSSESSION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. [REDACTED] NOTED THAT HE WISHED TO SPEAK AGAIN TO HANSEN AND WOULD RECONTACT THE CASE AGENT WITH THE INTENTION OF A FUTURE MEETING.

IN THE REFERENCED NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, HANSEN DENIED THAT ANYONE LEAKED ANY SECRET INFORMATION TO HIM. IN POINT OF FACT, HANSEN ASSERTED THAT "HE FOUND REFERENCES TO THE DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING PAGE NUMBERS IN OFFICIAL UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

b7C

b7D

PAGE FOUR DE FBIWMFO 0053 ~~SECRET~~

HISTORIES OF AN AGENCY CALLED THE ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS
COMMAND."

IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED CONTACT WITH [REDACTED]

b7C

HANSEN, [REDACTED]

DNA, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

IN HIS BOOK PUBLISHED IN 1988 AND ENTITLED "U.S. NUCLEAR
WEAPONS, THE SECRET HISTORY" HANSEN, IN A SECTION CALLED "A
NOTE ABOUT SOURCES," LISTED NUMEROUS SOURCES WITHIN THE
MILITARY AND FURTHER NOTED THAT "SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE
DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS WERE PROVIDED BY THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR
AGENCY'S NUCLEAR TEST PERSONNEL REVIEW (NTPR PROGRAM) WHICH
HAS RESULTED IN THE ISSUANCE OF 45 VOLUMES DETAILING
ATMOSPHERIC AND UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTING BY THE U.S. SINCE
1945."

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

LEADS:

WMFO AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

1. WILL AWAIT RECONTACT BY HANSEN'S ATTORNEY FOR A
FUTURE MEETING.
2. WILL CONTACT DNA OFFICIALS REGARDING THE VALIDITY OF

~~SECRET~~

PAGE FIVE DE FBIWMFO 0053 ~~SECRET~~

HANSEN'S ASSERTIONS RELATIVE TO HIS SOURCES WHICH SEEM TO BE
GREATLY VARIED.

~~CLASSIFIED BY: 7691; DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~

BT

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

~~SECRET~~

Date 8/12/93

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 (Attn: INTD, CI-2E UNIT)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65X-SF-186166) (RUC) (PARA)

SUBJECT : POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF
 CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO
 CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL,
 AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY,
 WDC;
 ESP-X
 OO: WMFO

CLASSIFIED BY: SP3 BT/E
 REASON: 1.5 (C)
 DECLASSIFY ON: X1
 380202 4-24-97

This communication is classified "~~SECRET~~" in its
 entirety.

[Redacted] (S) b1

Re San Francisco teletype dated 8/9/93.

Enclosed for the Bureau and WMFO is one copy each
 of the following:

1) Newspaper article from August 10, 1993, edition
 of the San Jose Mercury News, San Jose, California, titled
 "NUCLEAR WEAPONS HISTORIAN RUFFLES THE FBI".

~~SECRET~~
 Classified by G-3
 Declassify on OADR

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 2 - WMFO (CI-4) (Enc. 3)
 1 - San Francisco
 RBE/gl
 (5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

b7C

Approved: ggc/TST

Transmitted

(Number) (Time)

Per

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 OTHERWISE

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RECEIVED
AT FBIHQ

AUG 18 2 35 PM '93

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65X-WF-186166
RBE/gl

2) Copies of selected pages from the book, U.S. Nuclear Weapons - The Secret History by CHUCK HANSEN, including Table of Contents, comments by CHUCK HANSEN, Forward, A Note About Sources, Acknowledgements, and the jacket cover article about CHUCK HANSEN.

3) Copy of DD Form 49, Personnel Security Questionnaire and 16 Point Questionnaire filed by CHUCK HANSEN on 2/22/88.

As reported in referenced San Francisco teletype, attempts to interview Mr. CHARLES ROBERT (CHUCK) HANSEN, 1086 South Bernardo Avenue, Sunnyvale, California, resulted in Mr. HANSEN contacting his attorney, [redacted] in San Francisco, California, prior to submitting to an interview. Interview date was then set for 8/10/93, however, HANSEN contacted the case agent at the Palo Alto Resident Agency on 8/9/93, and canceled any interview with the FBI and demanded that all questions to him be placed in writing or the agent could contact second attorney in Washington, D.C., by the name of [redacted] at telephone number [redacted] b7C

Mr. HANSEN apparently then contacted reporter [redacted] of the San Jose Mercury News, San Jose, California, to report the FBI's attempted interview as intimidation. Reporter [redacted] was then in contact with San Francisco Division Media Representative on 8/9/93. These contacts then resulted in reporter [redacted] article which appeared in the San Jose Mercury News on 8/10/93. A copy of the news article is enclosed herewith.

San Francisco case agent also obtained a library copy of CHUCK HANSEN's book titled U.S. Nuclear Weapons - The Secret History, in preparation for interview with HANSEN. Copies of selected pages from that book are also enclosed herewith for additional information concerning HANSEN and his methods of research. This book appears to be a very comprehensive historical account of the U.S. development of nuclear weapons and weapons testing. HANSEN details his method of obtaining previously classified documents through Freedom of Information request with various U.S. government agencies and branches of the military service. HANSEN also

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acknowledges many people who have assisted and contributed to his research and among those he cites [redacted]

[redacted] of the Defense Nuclear Agency as individuals who supplied periodic updates of lists of source documents for the Defense Nuclear Agency's Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) Radiological Histories.

It would appear from HANSEN's book that possibly [redacted] may still be providing HANSEN with information necessary to make his Freedom of Information requests. It should be noted, however, that in the enclosed newspaper article, HANSEN states that he obtains his information in official unclassified histories of an agency called the Armed Forces Special Weapons Command.

WMFO is encouraged to obtain a copy of HANSEN's book for additional information that might be pertinent to this investigation.

Also enclosed for WMFO and the Bureau is a copy of detailed personnel security questionnaire filed by HANSEN in 1988 when working for a defense contractor. HANSEN lists membership in numerous organizations which could serve as sources for his historical research.

In view of HANSEN's uncooperative behavior and unwillingness to submit to a Bureau interview regarding this matter, San Francisco is conducting no further investigation and is considering this matter RUC'd.

~~SECRET~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-97 BY 5836TJG
380202

B

TUESDAY

AUGUST 10, 1993 • • • CC

San Jose Mercury News

LOCAL & STATE

WEATHER ♦ DEATHS ♦ BAY AREA NEWS ♦ EDITORIALS ♦ COMMENTARY

Nuclear weapons historian ruffles the FBI

BY DAN STOBER
Mercury News Staff Writer

The FBI is making an inquiry into the research of a sometimes-controversial nuclear weapons historian from Sunnyvale — an inquiry the historian describes as an attempt at intimidation.

Chuck Hansen, an engineer who is working on the second edition of his book, "U.S. Nuclear Weapons, The Secret History," was awakened Friday morning by a phone call from Roger Edstrom, an FBI agent in Palo Alto.

"He said he wanted to come down and talk to me about what I was doing," Hansen said.

Hansen declined the offer, and later told Edstrom to write him a letter if he had specific questions. The bureau is apparently curious about how Hansen, whose updated book deals with nuclear weapons in the post-Cold War era, seemed to know the details of some classified documents.

'First of all, it's a national security matter, so we can't comment on the specifics of it.'

— Rick Smith, an FBI agent
in San Francisco

Hansen is no stranger to investigations: In 1979, he thrust himself into the middle of the celebrated Progressive case, in which the federal government attempted to ban Progressive magazine from publishing an article on the inner workings of the hydrogen bomb. Hansen supplied an H-bomb design of his own and sponsored the "National Collegiate H-Bomb Design Contest."

But he's had no problems with the government since then, even in 1988 when he published his book, the most detailed look at

the U.S. nuclear arsenal in print. Over the years, Hansen has earned for himself a niche in the relatively small circle of university and government nuclear historians, despite his lack of academic credentials.

"He published a book and nobody said anything. Now he's starting to do an update on it and somebody's sicking the FBI on him," said Hansen's lawyer, Bill Boyd of San Francisco. "How un-

comfortable would you be?"

Hansen's stock in trade is the federal Freedom of Information Act, which he uses to pry loose government documents, many of which were once classified as secret.

Based on what the FBI told his lawyer about the bureau's recent inquiry, Hansen thinks requests he made under the act generated

See NUCLEAR, Page 4B

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-24-97 BY 380202
380202

Nuclear arms historian accuses FBI of attempting intimidation

■ NUCLEAR

from Page 1BF

the bureau's questions.

Hansen had sent letters to the Defense Nuclear Agency in Washington asking that specific pages of certain classified documents be declassified. That seeming familiarity with supposedly secret reports may have aroused suspicion, Hansen said.

But no one leaked any secret information to him, Hansen maintained. He found references to the documents, including page numbers, in official, unclassified histories of an agency called the Armed Forces Special Weapons Command.

If that's the case, suggested Rick Smith, an FBI agent in San Francisco, "Why doesn't he just tell us that?"

"I think Chuck is still in a state of shock and he may be angry," said Boyd.

"I was scared in 1979," Hansen said. "Now when I hear the government is after me, I get mad as hell."

The FBI would not discuss the case in detail.

"First of all, it's a national security matter, so we can't com-

ment on the specifics of it," Smith said. He added, however, that the FBI does not investigate citizens just because they file requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

Despite the end of the cold war, the U.S. government has become more, not less, concerned about many nuclear weapons documents, intelligence experts say, fearing the documents could prove useful to Third World nations attempting to develop bombs of their own.

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS



THE SECRET HISTORY

CHUCK HANSEN

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The "Hardtack Oak" shot cloud rising to 78,000 ft. over Eniwetok atoll, June 29, 1958 (local time). Extensive precautions were taken to protect personnel, equipment, and installations from severe blast effects of this 8.9 MT explosion. (LANL CN 59-80)

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There are no secrets except the secrets that keep themselves.
—George Bernard Shaw,
Back to Methuselah (1921)

Since the end of WWII, a vast empire has arisen—largely unnoticed in the United States. Conceived in secrecy during the war, its scope and products have remained beyond the public consciousness, except when its exploits or blunders have brought it widespread national or international attention.

This secret empire has cost taxpayers dearly: \$89 billion in development costs since 1940, and \$700 billion for delivery systems for its products.¹ The sheer volume and number of these products is mind-boggling: between 1945 and 1986, the nuclear weapons production complex in the U.S. manufactured approximately 60,000 warheads of 71 types for 116 different weapons systems. Of these warheads, 29 types remain in the current inventory. Since 1945, the U.S. Army has deployed 21 types of nuclear warheads; the U.S. Navy/Marine Corps, 34; and the U.S. Air Force, 43. Another 29 "candidate" warhead types were canceled before reaching production, and an unknown number of other warhead designs have never progressed beyond paper studies. By mid-1987, the U.S. had detonated more than 850 nuclear devices and weapons on the surface of the earth, underground, underwater, in the atmosphere, and in space during tests in, over, and under the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and in several states in the continental U.S.²

The U.S. government has always gone to extreme lengths to keep this orgy of nuclear self-indulgence hidden from public view. Even though the weapons labs, research centers, and production complexes and their artifacts are well-known to the Soviet government, they remain a mystery to most of the citizens of the United States.³ Literally tens of millions of documents chronicling this vast "black project" remain locked in vaults, well-protected behind a formidable wall of secrecy, and hidden in perpetuity by one of the largest permanent classification establishments in the entire U.S. government.

The U.S. Department of Energy's willingness to go to extreme lengths to protect this status quo was illustrated quite dramatically a few years ago when an obscure political magazine in Madison, Wisconsin attempted to publish an article about the American nuclear weapons complex. The article described the products of the secret empire by means of an illustrated account of the operation and design of a hypothetical thermonuclear weapon. The U.S. Department of Energy, specifically, James R. Schlesinger, its director at the time, requested the Department of Justice to seek an injunction to prevent republication of a collection of information that had been in the public domain for many years (much of this data had been released by DOE and its predecessor agencies).⁴ A compliant judge was found, and a preliminary injunction against publication was issued quickly. The battle to overturn this injunction lasted for six months in 1979 (the longest prior restraint on publication in the history of the country) until the government, faced with the strong possibility of a precedent-setting unfavorable court ruling, dropped the case in the fall. I was a key participant in the case: a letter I wrote to a U.S. senator, analyzing the government's misbehavior and probable motives for bringing suit against publication, finally forced an end to the original injunction in Wisconsin and a second injunction against a student newspaper in California. Since 1979, the government has maintained an embarrassed silence about the case.

¹ *Nuclear Weapons Databook, Volume II: U.S. Nuclear Warhead Production*, Thomas B. Cochran, William M. Arkin, Robert S. Norris, and Milton M. Hoenig, Ballinger Publishing Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1986, p. 2.

² *Nuclear Weapons Databook*, Vol. II, p. 5. This total includes an estimated 20 to 30 nuclear weapons tests (announced and unannounced) conducted by the U.S. from the beginning of 1986 to mid-1987.

³ The atomic weapons complex in the U.S. has been riddled by Russian agents since the earliest days of the Manhattan Project; in addition, Soviet "spy" satellites, like their American counterparts, now routinely survey nuclear facilities and test sites.

⁴ The move against *The Progressive* was the culmination of a three-year long personal campaign by Schlesinger to suppress privately-generated nuclear weapons data and speculation. His first two victims had not contested his actions.

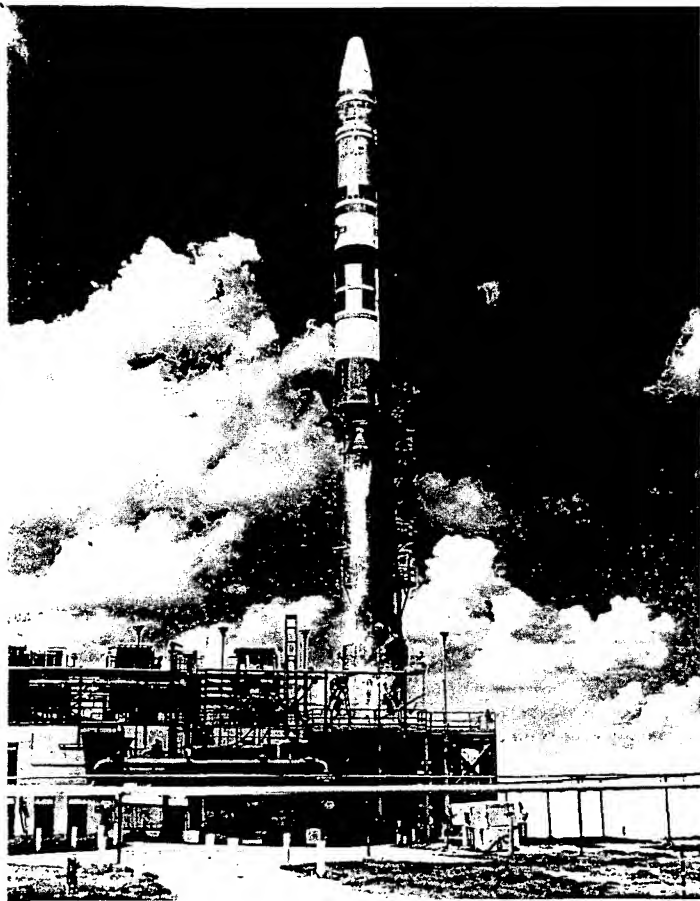


The spray plume from 8 kiloton "Hardtack Umbrella" detonation inside Eniwetok lagoon on June 9, 1958. "Umbrella" device was on bottom of lagoon in 180 ft. of water; plume rose to 5,000 ft. in 20 seconds. (DNA 24-DPY-11-7)

One of the purposes of this book is to shed more light on the history and products of the secret empire, and to provide at least a partial history and description of some aspects of U.S. nuclear weapons development and testing programs since the end of WWII. As has been the case with all of this writer's previous articles on this subject, all of the information in this book is republished or derived from *unclassified* documents (including some very informative government reports newly declassified specifically for this monograph). Extensive footnotes in each chapter cite specific sources for many of the points discussed (footnotes are gathered together at the end of each chapter). All conclusions and opinions are those of the author (except where noted) and have not been reviewed, edited, verified, or approved by any agency of the United States government.

Chuck Hansen
July 1987

FOREWORD



Martin "Titan II" ICBM being launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, July 25, 1962. This was the beginning of a partially successful 5,000 mile mission. It was prematurely terminated when the second stage propulsion system failed. (166893 USAF)

The nuclear age was born in secrecy. That was perfectly natural and understandable. It was wartime, after all, and the scientists and technicians assembled in the Manhattan Project were certain that they were engaged in a life-and-death struggle. They were building a new and terrible super-weapon (though most had no inkling of how terrible it would turn out to be) and they were sure that the enemy—Nazi Germany—was making a comparable effort. They feared, in fact, that the enemy was ahead in the race to develop atomic weaponry.

As it turned out, the enemy was far behind. By the time atomic weapons were detonated in the summer of 1945—first a test explosion in the New Mexico desert, then the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki—Germany had surrendered and total U.S. victory was in sight. The atom bomb was no longer the desperate recourse of an embattled nation fighting to preserve the values of Western democracy; it had become something else.

President Truman, returning from the Potsdam Conference aboard the U.S.S. *Augusta*, was informed of the bombing of Hiroshima and exclaimed, "This is the greatest thing in history!" What made it so great, in his mind and the minds of other policymakers, was that the United States now had a monopoly on the most frightful weapon ever devised by human ingenuity. Armed with that weapon, this nation would be able to fashion a postwar world to its liking. In particular, the other great superpower to emerge triumphant from World War II—the Soviet Union—would be held in check by America's nuclear monopoly. It was generally agreed that it would take many years—perhaps decades—for the Soviets to develop nuclear weapons of their own.

The new role of nuclear arms—to maintain and extend American hegemony around the world—meant that the wartime secrecy that had surrounded the Manhattan Project would have to be sustained in peacetime as well. In fact, there would be no more peacetime: We were entering the era of the Cold War, and wartime secrecy would apply—especially in the atomic realm.

This was not the wish of most of the atomic scientists. Albert Einstein,

whose letter to President Roosevelt warning of a German nuclear effort had launched the Manhattan Project, wrote on January 22, 1947:

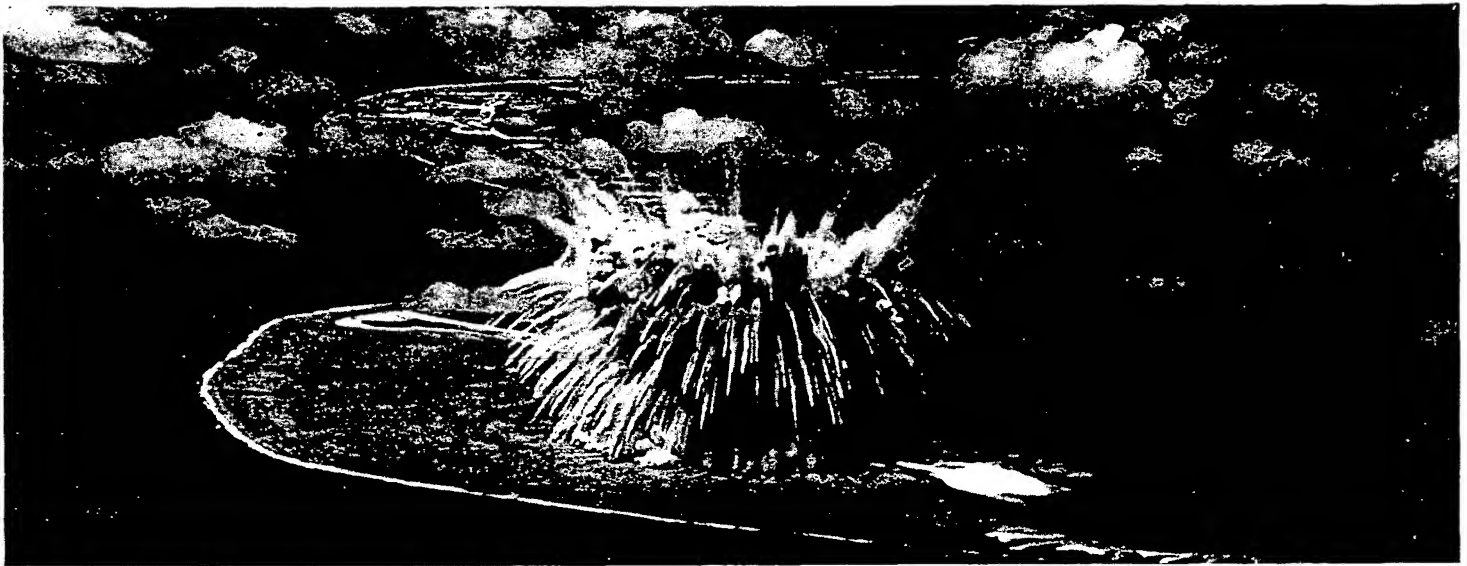
"Through the release of atomic energy, our generation has brought into the world the most revolutionary force since prehistoric man's discovery of fire. This basic force of the universe cannot be fitted into the outmoded concept of narrow nationalisms. For there is no secret and there is no defense; there is no possibility of control except through the aroused understanding and insistence of the peoples of the world. We scientists recognize our inescapable responsibility to carry to our fellow citizens an understanding of atomic energy and its implications for society. In this lies our only security and our only hope—we believe that an informed citizenry will act for life and not death."

Many joined Einstein in urging the broadest possible public understanding of nuclear technology. Only an informed people, they reasoned, would be able to engage in democratic decision-making on nuclear policy. Henry D. Smyth, the Princeton University physicist who compiled the Government's official report on the Manhattan Project, wrote:

"Here is a new tool for mankind, a tool of unimaginable destructive power. Its development raises many questions that must be answered in the near future. These questions are not technical questions; they are political and social questions, and the answers given to them may affect all mankind for generations. In a free country like ours, such questions should be debated by the people."

But other views prevailed. In the highest reaches of the Truman Administration and in the foreign-policy Establishment that was beginning to take control of U.S. affairs around the world, democratic decision-making about nuclear weaponry was considered "visionary" and "impractical". Atomic arms were to be screened from public understanding, wrapped in utmost secrecy, and entrusted to the care of a new elite—a nuclear priesthood that had a monopoly on information and would therefore exercise a monopoly on decision-making.

In effect, the nuclear age was to be exempted from the normal workings of the democratic process. A new law—the Atomic Energy Act of



The "Redwing Seminole" shot cloud a few seconds after detonation at Bogon Island, Eniwetok atoll, on June 6, 1956. A huge quantity of sand and coral is seen being thrown out by the explosion; the blast cloud later rose in a uniform cylinder to 16,000 ft., with no mushrooming and considerable initial fallout of entrained water. Bogon was severely contaminated afterwards and remains so to this day. (DNA 23-DPY-31-10)

1946—codified this decision by adopting the most draconian secrecy provisions ever enacted by Congress: All information about nuclear matters, whether or not it originated with the Government, was declared to be "restricted data" subject to Government control.

It is difficult to calculate the full consequences of nuclear secrecy on American society in the last half of the Twentieth Century. The impact has been sweeping and profound, reaching into areas far removed from nuclear weaponry. When the Soviet Union stunned the world by developing its own nuclear capability years sooner than had been anticipated, it was easy to foster the notion that spies were to blame; someone had given our secrets to the Russians. And with the spectacular spy scares of the late 1940s and early 1950s, the protection of nuclear secrets took on a truly sinister form: It became the rationale for political persecution and repression in the United States.

Atomic secrecy was, after all, the ostensible reason for the compilation of lists of "subversives" and the imposition of loyalty oaths among Government employees and many others. Any letter carrier, any school teacher, any file clerk in a Social Security office, might be an atomic spy funneling our precious secrets to the Russians. Nuclear secrecy was at the root of the hysteria that swept the nation. Schools and colleges were purged, scientists were hounded, and ordinary citizens had their lives disrupted when their neighbors reported them to the authorities for harboring "suspicious" views. Better to be safe than sorry when atomic spies were in our midst.

Even these, however, were not the most serious consequences of nuclear secrecy. Something even more sinister emerged in the atomic age: the notion that the world was so complex and incomprehensible that our Government's most important decisions had to be left to the experts—not just in matters of atomic arms but in all matters affecting what the Government was pleased to call "national security". For the first time in American history, the Government said to the people, "Trust us. We can't tell you what we know, but if we could tell you, you'd agree that we're doing the right thing." It was that kind of rhetoric that led the United States into the quagmire of Vietnam and into countless other adventures around the world, some of which have not yet come to public notice.

Atomic secrecy became the model and rationale for pervasive secrecy in all aspects and branches of government—especially those involving so-called national security. The circle of decision-makers has grown smaller and smaller—to the point where, if testimony in the Iran/contra arms scandal can be believed, even the President has at times been excluded. The most crucial decisions on matters of public policy are now often made by a small cabal accountable to no one.

What makes this all the more remarkable—and depressing—is that it is based on a hoax. The secret that lies at the core of our policy of nuclear secrecy is that there are no secrets—none, at least, that are of more than minor technical significance. Nuclear secrecy is a fraud. There is no bet-

ter witness to this reality than Dr. Edward Teller, often described as "the father of the H-bomb" and now the principal promoter of President's Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. In Teller's judgment, all classified information should be declassified within six months—the maximum time that any scientific or technical information can be kept secret.

Teller once served on a nine-member Pentagon "Task Force on Secrecy" which concluded:

"With respect to technical information, it is understandable that our society would turn to secrecy in an attempt to optimize the advantage to national security that may be gained from new discoveries or innovations associated with science and engineering. However, it must be recognized, first, that certain kinds of technical information are easily discovered independently, or regenerated, once a reasonably sophisticated group decides it is worthwhile to do so.

"In spite of elaborate and very costly measures taken independently by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to preserve technical secrecy, neither the United Kingdom nor China was long delayed in developing hydrogen weapons. Also, classification of technical information impedes its flow within our own system, and may easily do far more harm than good by stifling critical discussion and review or by engendering frustration. There are many cases in which the declassification of technical information within our system probably had a beneficial effect and its classification has had a deleterious one."

Such serious and well-reasoned critiques of our system of secrecy have had no impact at all on official practice: In fact, Government secrecy grows constantly more burdensome. What's worse, most Americans seem to have bought whole-hog the notion that there are many things they are simply better off not knowing. I've had the experience more than once, when talking about specifics of the nuclear arms race, of having a listener extend an arm as if to fend me off, while saying, "Don't tell me about that. I don't want to know." And so secrecy thrives while our democracy founders.

Fortunately, the author of this book is a different kind of American—one who wants to know. The very idea of secrecy offends Chuck Hansen, and as this book testifies, when he's offended he does something about it. His wholesome mistrust of authority, his insistence on knowing the facts so that he can make up his own mind, make him the kind of citizen the founders of this Republic had in mind when they embraced the assumption of popular self-government.

I don't know enough about the technology of nuclear arms to judge whether Chuck Hansen has all his facts straight. But I know that he's made a conscientious effort to tell the truth—all of it. And that's more than I can say for any member of our Government's nuclear priesthood. Because he made that effort, we're all in Chuck Hansen's debt.

—Erwin Knoll,
Madison, Wisconsin,
August 1987

A NOTE ABOUT SOURCES

To write this book, I have drawn upon newly-released material whenever possible. The watchword of my work has been the credibility of my sources. For this reason more than any other, I have used official U.S. government documents as primary references. These include many documents declassified for me since 1981 following Freedom of Information requests to several branches of the U.S. Department of Energy; divisions of the U.S. Air Force including Aerospace Defense Command, Systems Command, Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, Logistics Command, and the Office of USAF History; the U.S. Navy's Naval Air Historian at Naval Air Systems Command; and the Defense Nuclear Agency. More than 200 official USDOE, USAF, USN and DNA reports—never before made available in unclassified form to a journalist—were sources for this book.

Several hundred more declassified documents were provided by the Defense Nuclear Agency's Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) program, which has resulted in the issuance of 45 volumes detailing atmospheric and underground nuclear testing by the U.S. since 1945. Many of the source documents used to prepare these reports are now unclassified and several are cited in this book.

I also drew heavily from the Natural Resources Defense Council's *Nuclear Weapons Databook* volumes. I was a contributor to the first title in this series. The NRDC has also issued many excellent working papers regarding nuclear testing. Some of these are cited here.

The three volumes of the official U.S. Atomic Energy Commission history, as inadequate as they are concerning weapons development, were nonetheless a valuable source for historical information. Most of the documents from the Historian's Office of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (now the U.S. Department of Energy) used for the first two volumes of this series have now been declassified, as well as most of the sources used for a 1955 AEC Secretariat thermonuclear weapons chronology.

Transcripts of U.S. Senate and House Armed Services Committees were another valuable source of technical weapons data. Several of these documents are cited. They are difficult to read, but they are authoritative.

Court documents—affidavits, transcripts, and legal briefs—filed by both sides in the *Progressive* case in 1979 were also a valuable reservoir of technical information, frequently pointing to other sources. Looking through them, I often wondered if the Energy and Justice Departments gave any consideration in February 1979 to how much information about atomic and thermonuclear weapons design might become public during and after the case, especially information far more accurate and specific than Howard Morland's initial speculations. Most of the federal court record was declassified and made available to the public between September 1980 and January 1981.

Literally dozens of popular books published between 1945 and 1987, as well as scores of magazine and newspaper articles, were also reviewed as possible sources for this book. Although some of the historical data in these publications is accurate, most of the technical data they present is terribly incomplete or incorrect since the massive revelations during the

Progressive case (even a number of books about the *Progressive* case are inaccurate and incomplete). In places where I have cited these documents or articles as sources, it was only after corroborative information became available from other, usually official, sources. Most of the authors of these earlier books suffered from a lack of access to accurate unclassified information, or, if their writers possessed active or inactive Department of Energy or Department of Defense security clearances, they were legally bound not to tell all they knew. In the absence of credible accurate information, erroneous data has propagated quickly and widely from one book to another. This has been especially true of the mythology surrounding discovery of the Teller-Ulam H-bomb design concepts. That mythology is dispelled completely here for the first time: the information was always available. No author had ever taken the time or made the analyses necessary to determine the complete story. Before the *Progressive* case, most of the authors did not even know what the Teller-Ulam principles were.

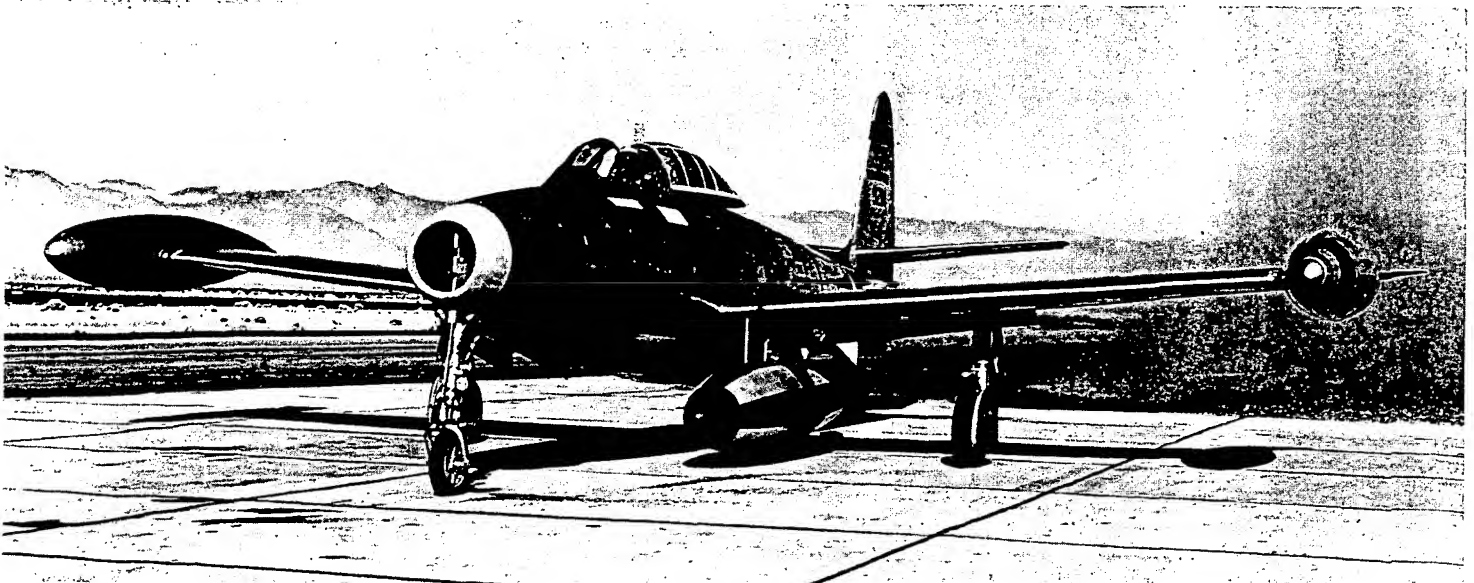
Another major source for this book was an unpublished nuclear weapons monograph I assembled in 1975. A small portion of that document appeared in 1976 in *Replica in Scale*, a now-defunct Texas aeromodelling journal. The skeleton of that monograph survives in the overview sections and chapter headings in this book.

Photographs were supplied by a number of sources. The major ones are credited in the photo captions as follows:

AWST	Aviation Week & Space Technology, New York City
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, D.C.
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California
NA	National Archives, General Services Agency, Washington, D.C.
NAM	National Atomic Museum, Albuquerque, New Mexico
NRDC	Natural Resources Defense Council, Washington, D.C.
PANAM	Pan Am-DNA Photo Agency, Las Vegas, Nevada
SAND	Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Livermore, California
USA	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force
USDOE	United States Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.
USN	United States Navy

Original artwork is credited to its creator(s).

A "Boar" Rocket marked for improved visibility and camera tracking purposes, is seen suspended from the special left wing inboard pylon of Republic F-84E, 49-2114, at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico during November 1953. (USN)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book is the result of many contributions from many sources. A number of people offered assistance which was, in several cases, absolutely indispensable. Donnie Martin of the U.S. Department of Energy's Albuquerque Operations Office was a big help in getting parts of a number of DOE weapons histories declassified in 1986, as well as many other documents requested by me under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act. Richard Ray, Lynnie Grace, and Carroll Canfield of the National Atomic Museum supplied photographs, information and inspiration during the many years it took to prepare this book. Thomas Mehas, Martha Demar, and the staff of the Coordination and Information Center at the Las Vegas, Nevada office of the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company filled my countless requests for Atomic Energy Commission historical documents and nuclear test histories.

In the Department of Defense, Bill Armstrong, Naval Air Historian with Naval Air Systems Command in Washington, D.C. declassified many aircraft and rocket test and development histories for me. Robert J. Smith, until recently historian for the U.S. Air Force's Logistics Command, provided many unclassified and declassified aircraft and weapon system histories. Sue Ladd and Cheri Abdelnour of the Public Affairs Office of the Defense Nuclear Agency supplied periodic updates of lists of source documents for the DNA's excellent Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) radiological histories.

Among noted nuclear weapons historians, Barton Bernstein of Stanford University and David Rosenberg of the Naval War College offered moral support and many useful documents. Dave was almost single-handedly responsible for getting one major nuclear weapons history declassified, and I am grateful for his assistance. Tom Cochran, Wayne Nail, and Stan Norris of the Natural Resources Defense Council furnished weapons data, photographs, and advance copies of two volumes of the *Nuclear Weapons Databook*.

At the weapons labs, Jim Breen, Bill Jack Rodgers and Barb Mulkin of the Los Alamos National Laboratory's office of Public Affairs provided many photographs and much information between 1981 and 1987. Barry Schrader, chief of Sandia-Livermore's news bureau, offered photos and moral support over the years. Mike Ross and Vanessa Morris of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory supplied photos and documents. J. E. Mitchell of the Sandia National Laboratory in Albuquerque provided many more weapons photos.

Among other contributors, James Rowe graciously allowed reprinting of some of the photos of early atomic weapons from his book about his wartime exploits with Project W-47 in Wendover, Utah.

My patient and long-suffering editor, friend and colleague Jay Miller of Aerofax, Inc., was perhaps the main driving force behind the eventual completion of this book. His assistance and encouragement with photos, documents, and suggestions were invaluable. This book owes its existence more than any other reason to Jay's tenacity and his vision of a definitive U.S. nuclear weapons history. Additionally, I would like also to thank the staff of Aerofax, Inc., including Gayle Lawson, Lance Lawson, Barbara Wasson, Jeff Tipton, and Mike Wagon, for their extraordinary labors related to layout/design, typesetting, and art.

I owe a special debt of gratitude to Erwin Knoll of *The Progressive* magazine and Dr. Hugh E. DeWitt of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory for their guidance and assistance in obtaining court documents during and after the *Progressive* case in 1979. Erwin also very graciously provided the thought-provoking foreword to this book.

Finally, I would especially like to thank three former U.S. Department of Energy officers, James R. Schlesinger, Duane C. Sewell, and John A. Griffin for the wonderful education they gave me in 1979 and for the excitement they brought me that year. I can state emphatically that this book probably would not have been written without their remarkable intervention in my life.

Chuck Hansen
June 1987

Boeing IM-99A "BOMARC" air-defense missile in its launch bay. The "BOMARC" was armed with a W-40 warhead which was derived from the primary of the MK 28 gravity bomb. Both the MK 28 and W-40 suffered from one-point safety problems. (Boeing)

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

CHUCK HANSEN

Since the end of World War II, the U.S. nuclear weapons program has cost taxpayers \$89 billion in development costs and \$700 billion for delivery systems for its products. The sheer volume and number of these products is mind-boggling: approximately 60,000 warheads of 71 types for 116 different weapon systems, including gravity bombs, artillery shells, missile warheads, anti-submarine weapons, and land mines.

In spite of this vast proliferation, unclassified documentation of these engines of Armageddon remains nearly nonexistent. Official histories remain well-hidden behind a formidable wall of silence and secrecy and well-protected by the largest permanent classification establishment in the government and by an agency that does not hesitate to suppress even previously-published information.

This encyclopedic work breaks through the wall of secrecy and presents for the first time historical and technical data for every nuclear warhead built by the U.S. since 1945. The most comprehensive technical history ever written about the postwar development of American nuclear weapons, this book includes explanations of fission and fusion weapon physics; significant postwar technological advancements in atomic warheads; and commonly-used warhead arming and fuzing equipment and techniques.

A lengthy chapter details for the first time the painfully slow and halting U.S. hydrogen bomb program, from the first theoretical discussions in 1922 to the 1951 design "breakthrough" and the rapid improvement of thermonuclear weapons between 1952 and 1962. Major nuclear weapons test series in the Pacific and in Nevada are also described in detail.

Full histories and specifications are provided in a following chapter for 89 numbered U.S. nuclear warheads from the primitive MK I *Little Boy* to the "high-tech" W-89 *Sea Lance*. These histories set this book apart from earlier U.S. nuclear weapons references which merely quote data without presenting tactical or political justification for development of a particular warhead or weapon system. Individual weapon histories are supplemented by photos (most never before published) and drawings.

All of the information in this book is derived or drawn exclusively from unclassified sources, including many documents newly-released specifically for this work. Extensive footnotes cite all major sources.



Mr. Hansen has been studying and writing about American nuclear weapons since 1971. He is a contributor to Volumes 1 and 2 of the *Nuclear Weapons Databook* (Ballinger, 1984 and 1987), and in 1979, he was instrumental in ending the prosecution of *The Progressive* magazine by the U.S. Departments of

Energy and Justice. He is the author of *U.S.S. San Francisco: A Technical History*, and several articles in the *Journal of the American Aviation Historical Society*. A contributing editor for Aerofax, Inc., Mr. Hansen is also a member of the Society for Technical Communication and the Aviation and Space Writers Association. The author and his wife Eleanor live in Sunnyvale, California.

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

Front Cover:

The ice-cap topped *Castle Romeo* fireball rises through a series of condensation rings a few minutes after detonation. The fireball rose to 44,000 feet in one minute; the cloud top reached 110,000 feet. (DNA)

Back Cover (Top):

Hardtime 11, a Martin B-57 D sampler aircraft near the *Hardtack I Juniper* shot cloud over Eninman Island, Bikini Atoll, July 22, 1958. *Juniper* was the last nuclear test conducted at Bikini. *Hardtime 11* sampled during runs between 14,000 and 47,000 feet; the *Juniper* shot cloud reached 40,000 feet. The B-57D was new to nuclear testing during *Hardtack* and allowed sampling at higher altitudes. Removable paper collection filters were fitted behind the noses of the wingtip pods. The potential for radiation exposure was high for both air and ground crews. (DNA)

Back Cover (Middle):

Up to six B-83 thermonuclear gravity bombs (practice shapes) can be mounted on a single-bar Rockwell B-1B rotary launcher. The B-1B can carry up to 24 B-83s in its three weapons bays. (Boeing via Don Logan)

Back Cover (Bottom):

An aerial view of the fast-rising *Castle Romeo* fireball. The mushroom cloud spread out horizontally more than six miles during the first minute; after ten minutes, it covered nearly sixty miles. (DNA)

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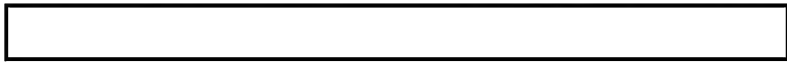
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WDC; ESP-X; OO: WMFO.

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RE WMFO TT DATED 6/19/93; BU AIRTEL DATED 6/25/93; SF TT
DATED 6/29/93.

REFERENCED BU AIRTEL AUTHORIZED SF TO CONDUCT INTERVIEW

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PAGE TWO DE FBISF 0017 ~~SECRET~~

OF CHUCK HANSEN IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE HOW HANSEN WAS ABLE TO SUBMIT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUESTS TO THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY, SEEKING COPIES OF CLASSIFIED HISTORICAL REPORTS WITH SUCH SPECIFICITY AS TO REQUEST CERTAIN NUMBERED PAGES CONTAINED IN EACH REPORT. THESE REQUESTS WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT HANSEN EITHER ALREADY HAD ACCESS TO THE REPORTS REQUESTED OR WAS BEING FURNISHED INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE REPORTS WHICH COULD INDICATE A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

CONTACT WITH MR. CHARLES ROBERT (CHUCK) HANSEN AT 1086 SOUTH BERNARDO AVE., SUNNYVALE, CA. 94087, TO ARRANGE FOR AN INTERVIEW, RESULTED IN MR. HANSEN STATING THAT HE WISHED TO CONTACT HIS ATTORNEY PRIOR TO SUBMITTING TO AN INTERVIEW BY FBI AGENTS.

ON 8/6/93, ATTORNEY [REDACTED]

WITH THE LAW FIRM OF [REDACTED]

CA.,

b7C

TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SF CASE AGENT [REDACTED] IN THE PALO ALTO RESIDENT AGENCY, TO ADVISE THAT HE WAS REPRESENTING MR. CHUCK HANSEN. ATTORNEY [REDACTED] REQUESTED THE NATURE OF THE INTERVIEW AND WAS ADVISED THAT THIS MATTER WAS REFERRED BY ANOTHER FEDERAL AGENCY AND THAT THE QUESTION CONCERNED MR.

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PAGE THREE DE FBISF 0017 ~~SECRET~~

HANSEN'S ABILITY TO MAKE REQUESTS FOR HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, CURRENTLY CLASSIFIED AT THE SECRET LEVEL, FROM THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY, WITH SUCH SPECIFICITY AS TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC PAGE NUMBERS REQUESTED WITHIN THOSE REPORTS. IT WAS EMPHASIZED TO ATTORNEY [] THAT THE BUREAU'S INTEREST DID NOT CONCERN THE FACT THAT MR. HANSEN HAD SUBMITTED FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUESTS FROM THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY. THE BUREAU'S INTEREST CONCERNED THE POSSIBILITY THAT HANSEN MIGHT ALREADY HAVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION THAT IS DEEMED CLASSIFIED. ATTORNEY [] MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SF CASE AGENT TO INTERVIEW CHUCK HANSEN ON 8/10/93 AT 2:30PM IN THE OFFICES OF [] [] IN [] CA., WITH ATTORNEY [] PRESENT. b7C

ON 8/9/93, CHUCK HANSEN LEFT A RECORDED MESSAGE ON THE TELEPHONE ANSWERING MACHINE OF THE PALO ALTO RESIDENT AGENCY ADVISING THE CASE AGENT THAT "I AM CANCELING OUR MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND THAT HE (CASE AGENT) SHOULD GET BACK TO THE PEOPLE WHO PUT HIM ONTO ME AND ASK THEM TO PUT THEIR QUESTIONS IN WRITING OR HAVE THEM GET IN TOUCH WITH MY ATTORNEY IN WASHINGTON D.C., []

[] HANSEN FOLLOWED-UP THAT CALL DURING NORMAL BUSINESS

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PAGE FOUR DE FBISF 0017 ~~SECRET~~

HOURS TO INSURE THAT THE CASE AGENT RECEIVED HIS MESSAGE,
HOWEVER HE DID NOT WISH TO SPEAK WITH THE CASE AGENT.

FOR INFORMATION OF WMFO, SF OBTAINED A LIBRARY COPY OF
CHUCK HANSEN'S BOOK TITLED "U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THE SECRET
HISTORY, PUBLISHED BY AEROFAX, INC. FOR ORION BOOKS, 1988.
THE BOOK IS IN HARD COVER LISTED AT A RETAIL PRICE OF \$29.95.
THE BOOK APPEARS TO BE A VERY COMPREHENSIVE AND DETAILED
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
AND WEAPONS TESTING.

IN A SECTION OF THE BOOK CALLED "A NOTE ABOUT SOURCES",
HANSEN WRITES "TO WRITE THIS BOOK, I HAVE DRAWN UPON NEWLY-
RELEASED MATERIAL WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THE WATCHWORD OF MY WORK
HAS BEEN THE CREDIBILITY OF MY SOURCES. FOR THIS REASON MORE
THAN ANY OTHER, I HAVE USED OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
AS PRIMARY REFERENCES. THESE INCLUDE MANY DOCUMENTS
DECLASSIFIED FOR ME SINCE 1981 FOLLOWING FREEDOM OF
INFORMATION REQUESTS TO SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY; DIVISIONS OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE
INCLUDING AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND, SYSTEMS COMMAND,
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, LOGISTICS
COMMAND, AND THE OFFICE USAF HISTORY; THE U.S. NAVY'S

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NAVAL/AIR HISTORIAN AT NAVAL SYSTEMS COMMAND; AND THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY ... AND SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS WERE PROVIDED BY THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY'S NUCLEAR TEST PERSONNEL REVIEW (NTPR PROGRAM) WHICH HAS RESULTED IN THE ISSUANCE OF 45 VOLUMES DETAILING ATMOSPHERIC AND UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTING BY THE U.S. SINCE 1945. MANY OF THE SOURCE DOCUMENTS USED TO PREPARE THESE REPORTS ARE NOW UNCLASSIFIED AND SEVERAL ARE CITED IN THIS BOOK".

HANSEN ALSO HAS A SECTION IN THE BOOK WHERE HE ACKNOWLEDGES MANY PEOPLE BY NAME WHO HAVE ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TO HIS RESEARCH. AMONG THOSE CITED IN THIS SECTION ARE: [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY SUPPLIED PERIODIC UPDATES OF LISTS OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR THE DNA'S "EXCELLENT NUCLEAR TEST PERSONNEL REVIEW (NTPR) RADIOLOGICAL HISTORIES". IT WOULD APPEAR FROM THE COMMENT THAT DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY EMPLOYEES [REDACTED] MAY BE THE SOURCE OF HANSEN'S SPECIFIC INFORMATION REGARDING CLASSIFIED REPORTS.

WMFO IS ENCOURAGED TO OBTAIN A COPY OF HANSEN'S BOOK FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE PERTINENT TO THIS

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INVESTIGATION.

SF WILL SUBMIT RESULTS OF OTHER INVESTIGATION UNDER
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ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION
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OTHERWISE NOTED.

RE WMFO TEL TO THE BUREAU AND SAN FRANCISCO DATED
8/18/93.

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5/ [REDACTED]

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PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0007 ~~SECRET~~

ON 8/19/93, [REDACTED] ATTORNEY AT LAW, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WASHINGTON, D.C., [REDACTED]

CONTACTED THE CASE AGENT AND ADVISED HIM THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED THE MATTER AT HAND WITH HIS CLIENT, CHUCK HANSEN.

[REDACTED] PREFACED HIS REMARKS BY NOTING THAT HE WAS NOT WAIVING ANY ASPECTS OF THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT HIS CLIENT DENIES ANY AND ALL ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. [REDACTED] CONTENDED THAT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA) WAS GUILTY OF INACCURATE RECORD KEEPING AND HAD ALREADY RELEASED PORTIONS OF (REQUESTED THROUGH FOIA) DOCUMENTS INTO THE PUBLIC RECORD UNDER A COVER LETTER.

FURTHER, [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE SPECIFICITY OF HIS CLIENT'S FOIA REQUESTS HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM INDEXES AND TABLES OF CONTENTS FROM PREVIOUSLY RELEASED AND DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS.

[REDACTED] CONTINUED THAT HIS CLIENT WAS QUITE UPSET ABOUT THIS MATTER AND WANTED TO RESOLVE IT. [REDACTED] WAS ADVISED THAT THE FBI INTENDED TO CONTACT DNA OFFICIALS AND REQUEST THAT THEY REVIEW THIS MATTER AND SUBMIT FACT SPECIFIC QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO SPECIFIC AND INDIVIDUAL (INCLUDING PAGE NUMBERS,

PAGE THREE DE FBIWMFO 0007 ~~SECRET~~

ETC.) REQUESTS SUBMITTED BY CHUCK HANSEN. UPON RECEIPT OF THESE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS AS FORMULATED BY THE DNA, THE FBI WOULD PRESENT THE SAME TO HANSEN'S ATTORNEY. SATISFACTORY RESOLUTION OF THIS MATTER WOULD BE REDUCED TO HANSEN GIVING SPECIFIC ANSWERS TO THE SPECIFICALLY POSED DNA QUESTIONS TO THE SATISFACTION OF DNA OFFICIALS.

[] RESPONDED THAT HE COULD NOT, WITH ANY CERTAINTY, ENSURE THAT HIS CLIENT WOULD FAVORABLY RESPOND BUT THAT THIS HAD BEEN DISCUSSED AND RECOMMENDED AS A COURSE OF RESOLUTION BY HIM TO HIS CLIENT.

[] ASKED THE SA TO CONTACT HIM WHEN THE FINISHED PRODUCT WAS IN HAND.

b7C

ON 8/20/93, [] DNA WAS CONTACTED AND APPRAISED OF THE RECENT CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS. [] WAS ADVISED OF THE NEED FOR DNA TO RE-REVIEW HANSEN'S FOIA REQUESTS AND FORMULATE FACT SPECIFIC QUESTIONS. [] AGREED TO THIS AS A SATISFACTORY MEANS OF RESOLVING THIS MATTER AND WILL RE-CONTACT THE CASE AGENT UPON COMPLETION OF THE SAME.

~~CLASSIFIED BY: 7691; DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~

PAGE FOUR DE FBIWMFO 0007 ~~SECRET~~

BT

#0007

NNNN

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

~~SECRET~~

Date 10/20/93

CLASSIFIED BY: ~~2838 KYE~~
 REASON: 1.5 (C)
 DECLASSIFY ON: X
 380202 4-24-97

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTN: INTD, CI-1C, SSA LIZ CASSELL)

FROM : SAC, WMFO (65X-WF-186166) (C) (CI-4)

SUBJECT : POSSIBLE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
 INFORMATION TO CHUCK HANSEN, ET AL, AT THE
 DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA);
 ESP-X;
 (OO:WMFO)

ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION
 CONTAINED IN THIS COMMUNICATION ARE CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" UNLESS
 OTHERWISE NOTED.

On Wednesday, October 13, 1993, the case agent met
 with [redacted] DNA,
 [redacted] Virginia. [redacted] was given

SECRET

b7C

b7D

Classified by: 7691
 Declassify on: OADR

②-Bureau
 2-WMFO

WEA: aeh
 (4)

65X-WF-186166-12

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Approved:

Transmitted

Per

(Number) (Time)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

1-4216

5-22-94
 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] advised that DNA [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] CHUCK

HANSEN [redacted]
[redacted]

b7C

b7D

At this time, [redacted] advised that DNA [redacted]
[redacted]

b7C

b7D

[redacted] thanked the case agent for the FBI's assistance and cooperation in this matter.

Accordingly, WMFO is placing this matter in a closed status.

2*

~~SECRET~~